



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

15. Q. *Whether this Lake frezeth, and whether it hath many fountains on its banks or comming from near hills?* A. It freezeth in the Winter like other Lakes : So the Fishes of this Lake have a cloſer habitation than thoſe in others ; for they are under the Ice a part of the Winter, and under the Earth a part of the Summer.

16. Q. *What changes the Fiſhermen find on that ſtone they call the Fiſher-ſtone, thereby to conjecture the time when the water is to run away?* A. That which they call the *Fiſher-ſtone*, is a large ſtone upon one of the Hills or elevated parts of the Field, which whenſoever it appears above water, the Fiſhermen, being upon the Lake, take notice of it, and know thereby, that in a few dayes the water will retire under ground. For, after the filling of the Lake in *September*, the water never decreaſeth ſo low again, as to let the *Fiſher-ſtone* appear till it begins to retire under ground.

*A Narrative of ſome Obſervations made upon ſeveral Voyages, undertaken to find a way for ſailing about the North to the Eaſt-Indies, and for returning the ſame way from hence hither : Together with Inſtructions given by the Dutch Eaſt-India Company for the Diſcovery of the famous Land of Jeſſo near Japan. To which is added a Relation of ſailing through the Northern America to the Eaſt-Indies. Engliſhed by the Publiſher out of Dutch, which had been compos'd by Dirick Rembrantz van Nierop, and printed at Amſterdam. 1674. in 4°.*

**A**mongſt the ſeveral wayes, by eminent Navigators thought upon, for ſailing to the *Eaſt-Indies*, that ſeems not the leaſt conſiderable, which hath been propoſed and attempted to be perform'd by the North-Eaſt. *William Barentz*, an experienced Pilot and ſtout Seaman of the Neatherlands, in his Voyages of the Year 1594. and 1596, failed Northward as far as to 77 20'. with an intention to have turn'd to the *North-Eaſt*, until he ſhould by eſtimate find, he had in that courſe advanced far enough to change his courſe into that of *South-Eaſt* or South, and ſo to diſcover *Chinay*, *Catay*, or *Japan* : But he was diverted from this purpoſe by his company, though he perſiſted until death in that opinion of his, *viz.* that that way of ſailing far to the North of *Nova Zembla*, where there was a ſpacious Sea, free from Ice, and leſs cold than at a more Southerly Latitude, was the moſt probable way of diſcovering the *Eaſt-Indies* on that ſide of the World.

Upon this Suppoſition divers Voyages have been attempted with the like intention : And though hitherto the Attempt hath been made that way, only from the ſide of *Europe* ; yet that famous Sea-

man,

man, *Joris van Spilbergen*, would have adventured a Voyage the same way from the side of the *East-Indies*, if with much importunity he had not been dissuaded from it.

And though we have not yet heard of any that hath actually undertaken such a Voyage; yet something hath been done, whence some estimate may be made of the condition of those parts. For, it having been taken for granted, that to the North or North-East of *Japan* there is found a large spacious Sea, and the *Japonezes* having been heard to talk much of a Country called *Jesso* or *Eso*, but believing it to lye to the North-west of *Japan*, on the Coast of *Catay* or *Tartary*, and this Kingdom of *Catay* being much celebrated for its opulency and shipping; the Council of the Dutch *East-India* Company at *Batavia*, in the Island of *Java*, gave A. 1643. very particular Instructions to *Martin Geritsen Vries*, Captain of the Ship *Castrikum*, set out to discover the unknown East-coast of *Tartary*, the Kingdom of *Catay*, and the West-coast of *America*, together with the Isles situate to the East of *Japan*, cryed up for their richness in silver and gold. Those Instructions containing many particulars that are not ordinary, we shall not spare our labor of giving them here in English, out of the above-nam'd *Rembrantz of Nierop*.

1. Amongst the best Geographers, *Tartaria* is reckon'd to be one of the greatest parts of the World, having in longitude, or from East to West, no less than 60 degrees, and in latitude, or from North to South, about 30d. And of the many vast Countries, which it comprehends, *Cataya* is esteem'd the most excellent, lying in a temperate Climate, in about 50d. Northern latitude, and being the prime Province of the Empire of the great *Cham*, who keeps his Court in the *Metropolis* thereof, call'd *Gambalu*, famous for mighty commerce and trade driven there from all *Tartary* and *China*.

2. The East-Coast of this Country is much famed for Shipping, by reason of the great traffick said to be used from thence to all the parts and coasts thereabout. Yet because it lyes in a corner of the World that is much out of the way; neither the *Europeans*, nor any *Oriental* Nation, no not the bordering *Chineses* themselves, have hitherto been able to obtain any commerce with them.

3. The same of this *Cataya* hath excited many brave Pilots to point out and design several ways thither, as well by the *East-Indies*, and the Straights of *Magellanas* by the Northern *America*, and round about *Nova Zembla*, and even directly through the *North-Pole*. Whereupon also by the three last ways divers attempts have been made

made both by English and Dutch, but in vain; as were also the two Voyages of 1594 and 1595, described by *Linscoten*.

4. Since that time, nothing hath been attempted for *Cataya*, neither by the North, nor the East or West-Indies, 'till the year 1639, when two Dutch Ships under the Command of Captain *Matthias Kwast*, were set out to discover the East-Coast of the Great *Tartary*, especially the famous Gold and Silver-Islands; though, by reason of several unfortunate accidents, they both return'd *re infecta*.

5. Notwithstanding which, the Dutch, being sufficiently possess'd with the persuasion of the advantages of that discovery, persisted in setting out other Vessels, namely the Ship *Cestricum*, and a good big Yatch: in the doing of which, after they had consulted that experienced Pilot, *Francis Jacobson Visser*, and divers others, who, for the discovery of *Tartary* and the Islands to the East of *Japan*, advised them to take their course between *Japan* and *Corea*; they, being aware of the uncertainty of a good passage that way, and of the danger of many shelves and rocks there, concluded at last to sail to the East without *Japan* through the main Sea, as the safest course, especially it being very probable, that by reason of the Climate of 40 deg. Northwards, in the *Tartarian* Sea, they would not be hindred by any *Mounsons*, but find variable winds like those in *Europe*.

6. The said Captain *Vries* then was order'd to put to Sea from *Ternate* about the first of *April* or sooner, and, when he should have been come without *Giblo*, to steer his course North-East-ward, with the variable winds, which at that season do commonly blow in those parts, whereby he would be carried to the 10th. or 15th degree of Northern latitude, and there stop't at about the South-East, when and where he should sail by little and little somewhat more Northerly, thro' the main Ocean, to the East-Coast of *Japan*, that so he might get sight of the Land at about 37 degrees; not at all minding the Isles of *Ladrones*, or others, which perhaps they might approach unto.

7. That having thus made the Eastern-Coast of *Japan* about the 20th. or 25th. of *May*, they should from thence steer their course, in sight of Land, North and North-West, until the said Coast should fall more Westerly to them; that so, by the by, they might learn how far the utmost part of *Japan* to the North did reach, and whether in such a course they should make or get sight of, that Land which the *Japaneses* call *Jesso*; as also, whether that very *Jesso* be the Land of *China* or *Tartary*, or else a Country situate between both, or an Island: Yet that in this they should not spend too much time, but be careful

càreful, fo long to purfue their courfe North-Weft-ward, until they fhould difcover the Coaft of *Tartary* or *Catay*, endeavouring to do this as much Southerly, as the Wind and the faid Land of *Yff* would permitt, which was hoped by the Directors would be done between 40 and 45 deg; where-about they fhould fail along that Coaft North-ward, or according as the fame fhould trend, until they fhould difcover the River *Polifangi*, the *Catayan* Sea-Towns, *Jangia Brema*, or fome fuch Bay, Haven or River, wherein their Veffels might fafely lye at anchor, and where they might meet with People, to enquire into, and in a little time learn, the condition of the Country.

8. That, if they fhould thus far fucceed well, 'twas probable, they would meet upon the Coaft of *Catay* with Ships; confidering that moft Geographers efteem not only the Coaft of *Tartary*, but alfo the neighbouring Ocean to abound in Shipping, and fpeak of great commerce and trade driven there with the circum-jacent Countries and Iflands: Which if they fhould find to be fo, they fhould take very great care of obliging thofe People, to learn of them the particulars of their Sea-Voyages, and where the principal Ports and Trading Towns, but efpecially the River *Polifangi* and the Town *Jungia*, were feituate. And thefe Directors hoping, that they would difcover one or other place inhabited about the 15th. or 20th. of *June*, they fhould be diligent and accurate in marking all the Coafts, Promontories, Bays, Courfes of Rivers, Tides, &c. and that in as fhort a time as poffibly they could, the faving of time being of great confequence in this matter.

9. That there they fhould take particular notice of the nature and condition of the people, whether barbarous or any way civilized; what Commodities the Country aforefaid and the Inhabitants wanted and defired: And in cafe thefe people did fhew any Gold or Silver, they fhould learn, whether thofe Mettals were in great value amongst them, and if they were, they fhould not feem to care much for them, in the exchange of their Commodities for them, and that they fhould alfo fhew them Copper, Tin, Lead, &c. making as if thefe Mettals were of a much higher value in our Country, than theirs. Next, they fhould endeavour to learn the Bignefs of this Country; what Cities, Towns, and Neighbours it had; where the City of *Cambau* was feituate, its dimensions, government, trade, religion, whether Mahumetan or Pagan; and particularly, whether the Great *Coom* were their Governour; what wars they were engaged in, or able to; what things or commodities their

their Prince and the People themselves did delight in; and there-upon to enter with them into a Treaty of friendship and trade.

10. That, these things being dispatch't in *Tartary*, they should, about the end of *July* or the beginning of *August*, take leave there with all respect and kindness, and set sail, taking their course cross the Tartarian Sea, South East-ward, to the Longitude of the East-end of *Japan*, or the West-coast of the *America incognita*, about the *Cabos de Fortuna*, *Corrientes*, or *Mendosina Falso*, which Land, if the weather and wind would suffer them, they should labour to discover: And from thence they should pursue their course directly South-ward to the East-corner of *Japan*, making that land at about  $37\frac{1}{2}$  deg; where they made account they could be about the 20th or 25th of *August*. And here they hoped they would discover the Island so rich in Gold and Silver, the detection of which had been endeavoured, though in vain, by Captain *Kwast*, A. 1639; the substance of whose Journal (which might serve them to avoid his errors) together with the writings of the Merchant that was with him, representing the condition and the discovery of the said Island, was as follows:

11. That in the South-sea, at the  $37\frac{1}{2}$  deg. Northern Latitude, and about 400 Spanish, or 343 Dutch miles, that is 28 deg. Longitude East of *Japan*, therelay a very great and high Island, inhabited by a white, handsom, kind and civilized people, exceeding opulent in Gold and Silver, as had been experimented many years since by a Spanish Ship sailing from the *Manilles* to *New Spaine*; inasmuch that the King of *Spain* in the Year 1610, or 1611, for further discovery, and to take possession of the same, set out a Ship from *Acapulco* to *Japan*; which by ill conduct proved successless: Since which time the prosecution of that discovery had been neglected.

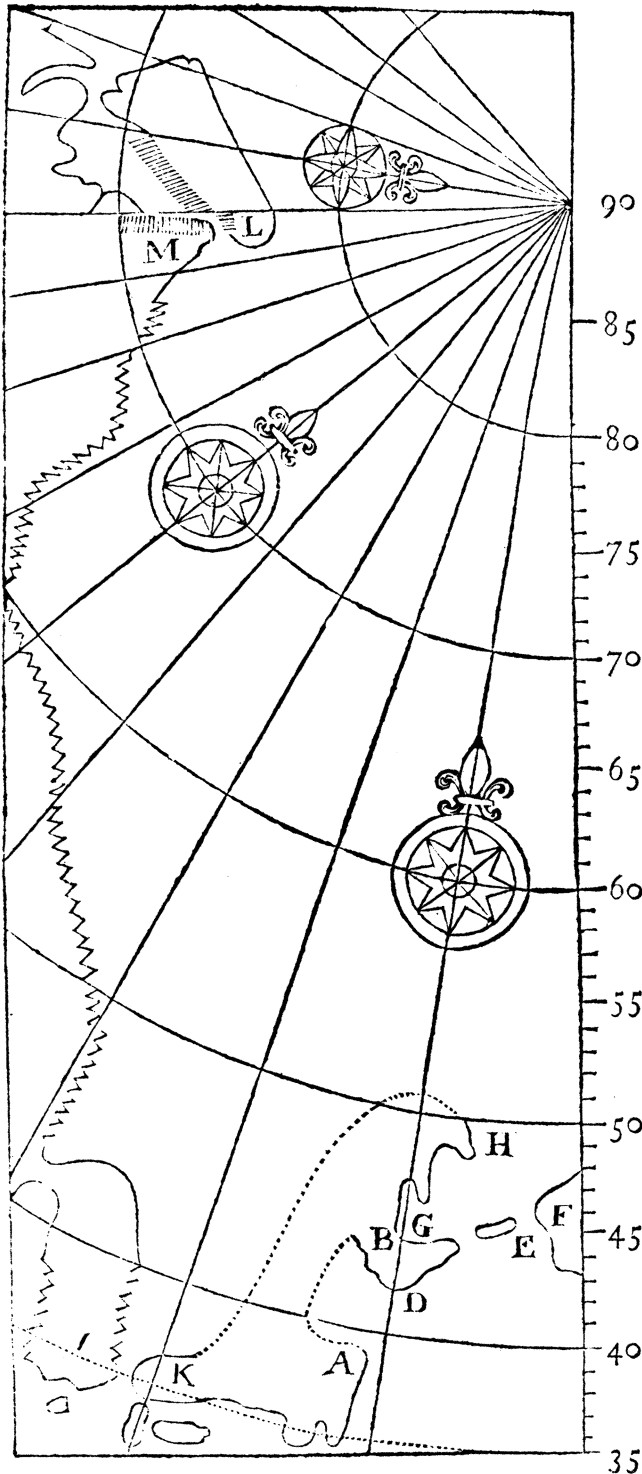
12. And forasmuch as these Directors were from this and other Informations persuaded, that the said Island was scituate about the above-alleged distance East of *Japan*, they order'd, that on this occasion of the *Tartary*-voyage they should resume the endeavours of this discovery, steering their course from the East-corner of *Japan*, upon the parallel of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, directly Eastward for the space of 350 miles, making what sail they could in the day-time, and lessening their sails at night, that so they might not miss of it in the dark; adding, that if they met not with the said Island in that distance, they should advance 100 miles further to the East, that, if so they met not with it, they might be assured, it was not to be found in the Latitude above-expressed, but either more South or more Northward.

13. Having made this point (which by estimate they thought might be done about the 20<sup>th</sup> of *Septemb.*) the further direction was, that, according to the condition of the season, ships, and men, they should after mature deliberation undertake one of the two following wayes, for further discovery.

14. The *one*, by taking their course from the point aforesaid (the season and wind permitting) back to the West-ward, cruising from the 37<sup>th</sup> to the 35<sup>th</sup> degree, to make themselves sure, whether that desired Island lay in this way, or in the way of those Islands that are said to lye between 30 and 36 degrees, some 150 or 200 miles East of *Japan*, where 'tis held for certain that divers *Japan*-vessels have been found, and thence carried Silver for *Japan*: But meeting neither with the one nor the other, that then they should sail more South-west-ward to *Formosa*.

15. The *other*, in case the Western wind should not permit them to return to *Japan* by cruising in the propos'd Latitude, that then from the aforesaid point they should steer a Northern course to the South-west coast of *America*, above *Capo de Parfelles*, or *Mendosina*, to come in sight of *Capo del Agier* on the Coast *Trista*; and, if conveniently they could, get to an anchor in either Bay, where-about Sir *Thom. Candish* in the year 1587. in 38 degrees had been at anchor and named the Land *Nova Albion*; where he took notice, that almost no Earth there could be taken up, but there was an appearance of Silver or Gold in it: That therefore they should endeavour to make this Land by the by, to learn something of the condition thereof, and to refresh the Seamen, and to take-in necessary provision; which done, they should with a North-east-wind, which in all probability would stilly blow there in the latter part of the year, sail South-west-ward as near as they could, and so in a right course come to discover the wisht-for Gold-Island, or any of the Silver-Islands, between 30 and 36 degrees, some 100 or 120 miles East of *Japan*; and in case they missed, they should again, as was directed in the first way, direct their course to *Formosa*.

16. But, because they had great hopes they should discover the Gold-Island by an *Easterly* course, or at least one of the Silver-Islands, by one of the two wayes described; they gave further instruction, what they should do, in case of good success, for the Service of the Company; which, for the main, should be like to what had been directed on the occasion of *Cátaya*: but besides, that they should take notice, that these Islands, in their opinion, would be best met with on the South-east-side; where, the Gold-Island, together



ther with a River or Haven, is marked in the *Japonian Beobis Charte*; as may also be seen in the *Mapp* here joyned. Further, if they made this discovery, they should treat the Natives with all kindness, shew their merchandise, seem to undervalue Gold, observe how they digg it, &c.

17. These Instructions being thus deliver'd, the Author subjoyns the *Event* of this Voyage, as follows: That it was began the same year 1643; but the thing found far otherwise than was imagin'd; witness the Journal of a Voyage, made East off the Straight *LaMaire* to the Coast of *Chikili*, under the conduct of Captain *Henry Brower*: Where also may be



seen a description of the Island *Eso*, as it was first detected by the ship *Castricom*, A. 1643; when it was found that the North-east-corner of *Japan* reaches to the fourth deg. Northern Latitude: And instead of finding there a great spacious Sea, and the Land *Eso* yet far West or North-west-ward, it was by a *Japonian* Seaman shew'd them to lye no more than 30 miles off, North-ward. For that *Japoneſe* made his Voyages for trade from *Japan*, marked in this Mapp with A, to *Mathmay*, the Capital City of *Eso*, here noted with B: And the same related to them the condition of this Country of *Eso*, viz. How that it was under the dominion of the Emperor of *Japan*, and what Towns and Nations were in it. Further, the same Journal notes, that this Ship *Castricom* sailed from the North-east-corner of *Japan* to the South-corner of *Eso*, at D; whence the Land reaches North-east and by East to E, where they found a Strait, which they called the Strait *de Vries*, which, in the Author's judgment, they should rather have called the Strait *Anian*; as they also met with the Land situate East off this Strait, mark'd F, to which they gave the name of the *Companies Land*, whereas it should have been call'd the *West-corner of America*, it having hitherto been always so placed and named, except that the Strait *Anian* hath been represented somewhat more Northerly. They sailed through this Strait as far as the *Sinus* or Bay G, and viewed all the Sea-coasts as far as H, being the Latit. of 49 degrees, where they saw a very high Mountain lying at about 50 degrees, from whence they sailed back, without doing any more that's known. He that is desirous to see the Delineation of this Land *Eso*, *Japan*, and *Corea*, may find it on the little Mapp here inserted.

18. As for a more particular description of this Land and Coast, they met generally every where with good Anchoring ground, 20 or more fathoms deep; the Coast very plentiful of Fish, among which there were Whales and Salmon; the shore high and mountainous, especially remarkable for one exceeding high Hill, which the Natives signified to be very rich in silver. In the same place there grow very tall, streight and thick Firr-trees, fit for Masts. The Soile clayie and fat. Coming into the Strait *de Vries* or *Anian*, which is 10 miles broad, and on the East-side thereof, the *Companies Land* in *America*, marked (as was said above) with F, they lighted on one of those Mountains, where they found very glittering Earth, as if it were abounding with Silver. Along that shore there runs a violent stream about the North-east, and close to the shore are Rocks, which make it very unsafe to lye there. The *States Island*, lying over a-  
gainst

gainst it, hath also high Mountains, and seems to be destitute of Trees and very steep and rocky. The shore of the Bay G seem'd to be as pleasant as that of the English Coast, but untill'd; yet naturally stor'd with Mulberries, Grapes, Juniper-berries, Ras-berries; as also with Oak, Firr and Birch; the shore all along beautified with Rose-trees. They found also abundance of Oisters on that Coast; but met with no wild Dear, nor Mutton, Cows, Geese or Hens, though they saw many Falcons and Eagles. The Natives are generally all short and thick, very hairy, their brows and lipps painted black or blew, their ears bored thorow, and with silver Ear-rings hanging in them. As for their Religion, they gave no other token of any, but that sitting by the Fire, and drinking, they spill thereabout some drops on several places, as if they offer'd to that Element before they would drink. They seem'd to be a kind of *Banditi*, masters all alike. The men have each two wives, of which they are very jealous. Both men and women love strong drink. Their houses are of wood, and cover'd with Bark. They have very little Household-stuff; Japan-gowns are their best ornament, and they have only a few teguments to cover themselves with in the night. On the shore of the Bay G there were starved that winter many people of hunger and cold. Their victuals are, Fish, Whale-fat, red Rose-buds dyed by them for winter-provision. They are lazy, not tilling the ground; sustaining themselves by hunting, shooting, and fishing. They trade with *Japan*, and their language is mixed with the *Japonian*. They are very subtle in trading, but not thievish, &c.

19. The Event of this Voyage being thus related, the Author proceeds to make some Reflections thereon, viz. 1. That the Description given may be of use to the *North-East* Passage. 2. That these Lands of *Eso* are very near our *Periaci*, being in the same latitude with us, but differing in longitude 180 degrees, having Summer and Winter common with us, but midnight when 'tis noon with us, and *vice versa*. 3. That as for sailing, suitably to *Joris van Spilbergen*, out of the *East-Indies* about the North into these parts, the discovery of this Land *Eso*, which was held to lye *North-West* of *Japan*, whereas it really lyes *North and North-East* of it, will contribute not a little. For, 't may thence be collected, saith this Author, that these East-Coasts of *Eso* may very well be the East-Coast of *Tartary*; which opinion is much confirm'd by the Description of *Japan*, made by *Caron*, who, upon frequent enquiries made among the *Japoneses*, was by them inform'd, that the water on the North-East corner of *Japan*, being 11 miles broad, did reach inwards to the Land *Eso*,  
running

running against mighty mountains about the Province *Oghio*; whereby *Japan* appears to be a firm Land to that of *Eso*. To which is to be added, what others assert, viz. That a certain Person hath travelled 200 miles North-ward, that is, to about 50 deg. Northern latitude, and found nothing but firm Land. So that, whereas heretofore Geographers were wont to make a large Sea to the North of *Japan*, it has been found by this Voyage of 1643, that the great Land of *Eso* is situate there; the Coasts whereof are now made known from 42 to about 49 degrees. But this is not all; for a further Discovery came to hand, A. 1668, which was made with a Yacht call'd the *Sparwer*, which the Dutch lost upon a small isle, 12 or 13 miles off of the South-corner of *Corea*, being 14 or 15 miles in compass, in 33 deg. 32 min. North-latitude; which Shipwrack hapned Aug. 13. 1653, where the Seamen being taken prisoners by those Inhabitants, there was brought to them one *John Jansen well de Vree*, who A. 1627, had fallen upon the Coast of *Corea*, and into the hands of that People, with two more of his Camerades, sent ashore to fetch water. This man being then about 58 years of age, had almost lost his Mothers Tongue, so that he could hardly be understood by his Countrymen; who were in May 1654, transported from the said Isle to the Firm Land of *Corea*, and passed through divers Towns, most North and by West, to the Court of that King, for the space of 70 or 75 miles, coming to about the 39th. deg. of the Poles Elevation. They testified, that *Corea* is situate between  $34\frac{1}{2}$  and 44 deg. that is, from South to North about 140 or 150 miles (reckoning 15 of these miles to a degree:) The breadth of this Land from East to West about 70 or 75 miles. On the South-corner 'tis very near to *Japan*, viz. within 25 or 26 miles. On the West-side it hath the Coast of *China* or the Bay of *Nanquin*, and on the North 'tis by a great Mountain fasten'd to one of the most Northerly Provinces of the said *China*; without which it would be an Island, there being on the North-East-side an open Sea, where every year divers Whales with Harping Irons in their bellies are affirmed to be found by the Dutch, and other Nations; where likewise in the Spring is caught great plenty of Herrings: So that there must needs be a thorow-fare between *Corea* and *Japan* to *Nova Zembla* and *Waygatz*. These Dutch men having also often enquired of the *Corean* Pilots that sail to the North East quarters, whether there was any Land about the North-East; they had for answer, there was nothing but a clear Sea. These same men, that were thus cast away upon the above said Isle, were 36 in number, of which there escaped 8, A. 1666. in September, and in a small Vessel came to *Firando* in *Japan*

*pan*, where, soon after, they met with their Countrymen at *Nangasack*. 4. That from these Discoveries it may well be concluded to be true, that *Eso* is joyn'd to *Japan*, as is represented in this Map by the pricked lines, but not that 'tis fast to *Asia* or *Tartary*. 5. That concerning the particular of having there found Dutch Harping-Irons in the bodies of Whales (which seems incredible) 'tis to be consider'd, that a Whale will swim incredibly fast; and the distance from *Spitsberg* to the North-end of *Corea*, being, by the Maps, about 700 miles, a Whale might dispatch that way in 10 or 12 days, swimming in 24 hours about 60 or 70 miles. 6. That this Discovery indicates the nearest way to sail out of the East-Indies into these parts by the North, viz. betwixt *Corea* and *Japan*, here mark't with I and K, which space is at least 25 or 26 miles broad, having a strong current, and entring into a large Sea; the which is much more expeditious, than to pass on the East of *Japan* thorow the Strait *de Vries* or *Anian*; and that the rather, because 'tis not yet known, how far that *Eso* reaches North-ward.

20. This small Map, in which is also delineated the North-Coast of *Tartary* between *Corea* and *Nova Zembla*, suteth with the Globe and Maps of *Petrus Kærius*, I. *A. Kolom*, K. *J. Visser*, *Fr. de Wit*, and some others, although the two last have now alter'd them; for which our Author saith he sees no reason.

21. To promote this Passage out of the *East-Indies* by the *North* into *Europe*, it were very necessary to sail from *East-India* to the West-ward of *Japan*, all along *Corea*, to see how the Sea-Coasts trend to the North of the said *Corea*, and with what conveniency Ships might sail as far as to *Nova Zembla*, and to the North of the same: where our Author saith that undoubtedly it would be found, that having passed the North corner of *N. Zembla*, or, thorow *Weigatz*, \* the North-end of *Jelmer-Land*, (marked with \* Compare Numb. 101. L and M, in this Map) one might go on South- of these Tracts, p 3. East-ward, and make a successful Voyage. concerning the true situation of *N. Zembla*.

*Some Observations concerning a possible Passage to the East-Indies by the Northern America West-ward.*

OF this Passage much was at first discoursed meerly by hearsay, as may be seen in the Hydrographical Discourse of *W. Bourne*, printed An. 1594. Next, one *Hessel Gerritse*, A. 1612. wrote of this Passage thus; Since the English upon the several Voyages of *W. Barentz* made some attempts for the North-East; the Directors of the Dutch East-India Company for some years last past sent thither

one *Hudson*, who not being able to find a Passage to the East, failed to the West, whence without effecting any thing he came into *England*. Afterwards, being sent out again by the English, A. 1610, and having sailed 300 Dutch miles and come to the West of *Bakalaos*, and winter'd there at about 52 deg. North-latitude, and desirous to search further, he was, together with the rest of the Governors of the Ship, set on shore by the Seaman, who refused to go further, but came home, having been at Sea 10 moneths, whereas they had been victualled but for 8. The hope of this new Passage above *Terra nova*, attempted by this *Hudson*, is strengthen'd by the testimony of the *Virginians* and those of *Florida*, who solemnly affirm, that to the North-West of their Country there is a great Sea, where they say to have seen Ships like those of the English. We read also in *Jos. Acoſta*, Ch. 12. of the third Book of the *Natural Hiſt. of the Weſt-Indies*, that the *Spaniards* are of opinion, the English Captains, *Drake* and *Candish*, had good knowledg of this Passage. 'Tis said also, that the *Spaniards* seek to keep this way undiscover'd, and that some of that Nation, returning from the Conquest of the *Phillippines*, came home by this very way. King *Philip* the Second therefore caused a strong Fort to be built on the upper end of *Mar Vermeio* to the West of *Nova Granada*, to hinder the Dutch and others from invading the riches he possesseth upon the South-Sea; as we are told for a certain truth. This way therefore if pursued, may direct our People not only to sail to *China*, the *Moluccas*, and *Peru*; but also to go and see what People there are on the South-side of the South-Sea, &c.

Thus far this *Heſſel Gerritsen*: And the same year, 1612, some attempt was made in prosecution of that design, but it proved successless, because that some Land came in the way of the Navigators, which obstructed their progress; as is shew'd in the Maps, that were since made, were through *Hudsons* Straight you come indeed into a spacious Sea, called *Buttons Bay*, but on the West-side this is beset with Land. It seems, that Mr. *Hudson* thought, that he was got thorow it, because he so much endeavour'd to get Southward, where at length he was constrain'd to winter at the latit. of 52 deg. without effecting any thing. But if he had directed his course somewhat more Westward, he might have better got thorow.